

And that is all we have been able to discover. From Mr. Thurber's remarks it is evident that he is unaware of any cause for distrust in the Bank's solvency, the probability is that a scare has set in amongst the Chinese in consequence of the recent Oriental Bank suspension and the wild rumours that have been flying round the colony for several days past. As for the "princely house," we give it up.

THE HONGKONG COAL MINES.

The party of shareholders in the Société des Charbonnages de Tonkin who went down to Hongkong in the *Avon* returned on Saturday evening in the highest spirits over what they had seen. From several of the gentlemen who were among the Company we have gathered the following particulars:

The *Avon* left Hongkong on Friday 3rd June, having on board Messrs H. N. Mody, E. Jones Hughes, A. Johnson, G. H. Foster, W. Wallace, A. G. Morris, M. G. G. Armstrong, and W. W. W. The weather of the way was fine, warm, and clear. The steamer, however, was not so comfortable as the passengers on board made frequent visits to the engine room and stoke hole. Generally speaking, the only impression they got there was that it was hot. Those, however, who had some technical knowledge—particularly Mr. Andrew Johnson, Lloyd's surveyor in Hongkong—were of opinion that there was a notable absence of smoke, and a very little ash; while as far as the engine was concerned, it was in excellent order, and was maintained throughout the voyage. In Hainan Straits and in approaching Hongkong bay, the engines had often to be slowed or stopped. However, as regards speed obtained with this coal, sufficient has already been said in connection with the many successful trials made in or near Hongkong harbour.

Having arrived at Hongkong on Sunday morning (5th inst.) the party met with a cordial reception from Mr. Warren, the superintending engineer in charge of the whole works of the Société. Mr. Bavier Chaffoy, manager, and the principal officials. Very satisfactory accommodation was provided, though of course there is as yet no "Krenlin" in Hongkong; but quickly and without fuss, the visitors were made very comfortable.

On the first day after arrival, the party went all over the workings of Nagatua at Hongkong proper, some two miles from the port. Briefly, the workings of this place showed a small hill, some 600 feet high, with five or six tunnels entering at various levels, and a shaft at the top, going straight down to the bottom of the hill. The hill is covered with a sort of brushwood, not much different from the least barren of the hills about Hongkong. The surface soil is also somewhat similar to a sort of fire-brick clay below, then limestone, and coal immediately under it. The coal is in three distinct layers, the top one being the best, and the bottom one being the worst. The coal is penetrated by galleries and shafts, and the shafts are connected by a system of rollers at each end of the coal, and poured out on one end, and as it is carried along, the smaller parts drop through. Crowds of Annamese, chiefly young men, are employed here, picking out shale as the screens pass round. Some of these galleries are now being worked fully and properly; the others have been or are being excavated into the hill, to prove the extent of the seams.

Below the workings, they can hardly be called "mines" in the strict sense of the word, as their main direction is horizontal—not more than two miles away, is the port of Hongkong, connected by rail with the Hongkong coal pits. Here is a splendid wharf, now hardly a month from completion, with not less than thirty feet of water at the end—fine, strong, and clean, that will last for years. The rails run right on to the wharf; they are of substantial iron, and with eight solid steel sleepers to each length of rail, bedded in a bed of limestone rock. On the wharf there are also two large hydraulic cranes, running on rails along the wharf, and each capable of lifting a truck with five tons of coal into a steamer's hold. In this way, the false bottom of the truck being unfurnished, the whole load is easily put on board. It was stated that that these two cranes cost £15,000.

On the second day the party went to Hainan, some ten miles from the port of Hongkong. The railway connecting these places requires but a quarter of a mile more, and will probably be completed and in actual work six weeks hence, or possibly two months. There is already some rolling stock on the line—engines from England and trucks made mostly on the spot. There is on the concession a large supply of timber, which is exceedingly useful both for coal trucks and for pit props. In fact, the whole of the timbering in the coal workings will be done with wood cut on the spot, and the Société's works are immensely impressed with the fact that the Hainan works. A solid hill of coal, which is simply being cut away in terraces, without any underground work, exposes to view a magnificent mass of hard black coal of unusually good quality. There has been just so much tunnelling and boring as would prove the extent and uniformity of the coal, and it is estimated that the Hainan seam—if it can be called a mere seam—is not less than 100 feet thick, and several miles in extent. Already by simply piling up a little of the hillside, several thousand tons of fine burning coal have been got ready for the market, waiting only for the railway to be finished, when the coal can at once be shipped off. This is undoubtedly of very fine quality, infinitely superior to the conglomerate of surface stuff already put on the market; while its quantity is simply astounding, and can be seen to be believed. All over the hill hills in the Hainan district, wherever the hill is broken, coal is exposed. There is no need for expensive work in the way of galleries, pits, shafts, or anything of the kind; simply has to be quarried in blocks of convenient size, and taken down the hillside to the railway. At present Annamese miners are laboriously cutting the terraces of coal away, at about a yard per day—as each man's work, at 20 cents per day—which seems certainly not too little. The Annamese are good enough workers, and only want teaching. Hydraulic excavators have been ordered from Europe, and will probably be on the way in a few days, if not already, which will, it is said, cut 37 yards per day each, at a cost of three cents. It is expected then that, with this machinery and the railway in full working, not less than 4,000 tons of coal per day can be exported from Hainan alone; and there will be enough work for a dozen steamers, and there will be no reason at all why the Hainan colliery should not supply the whole of the fleet, from Bombay to San Francisco, and from Nagasaki to Tientsin.

On the third day the visitors from Hongkong went away to Campha, about seven miles from Hongkong, by steam launch. Here there is now no work going on, as the supply from Hainan is ample for all possible demands for a long time to come. Cuttings were made some time ago, merely to prove the seam, and the coal was found to be plentiful and excellent. Blocks cut two years ago, and left out fully exposed to all kinds of weather, seem now to be still hard and of fine quality. Being at the farthest end of the Société's concession, there is really no need to work here; but negotiations are pending which, it is hoped, may result in the sale of this portion of the estate.

On Wednesday the party also went over to Giban, about 10 miles away, where a coal seam, of fair quality, is being worked by Messrs. Mary & Co. While there, a notorious brigand chief (or rather "pirate," to use the French term) came in with over 100 men, surrendered his arms and property, and offered his services in any capacity. "Beating the sword into a coal-shovel" is a new departure not mentioned in the Bible. On the same day a pirate who had not surrendered, but who was captured by the French, was executed at a place some 15 miles from Hongkong and Hainan. There is now no trouble at all with disorderly bands in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. A military station is at the top of the hill beyond Hainan, and another just above Hongkong—in fact, the collieries are protected on all sides; and the inhabitants are settling down to peaceful pursuits.

Having seen all that unprofessional onlookers could see in a few days, the visitors, accompanied by Mr. Warren, embarked once more on the *Avon* on Thursday last, leaving at 3 p.m. for Hongkong. The harbour of Hongkong, though fine and large, and deep enough, is not easy to enter or leave in the dark. It is almost entirely landlocked, and the sea for several miles outside is studded with small islands and rocks, of limestone—pretty little bits, in many cases, but nasty things to have bumping up against a ship. Capt. Rowin, however, had no difficulty in getting away, without damage, and got into Hongkong on Saturday night. All the passengers were immensely impressed with the undoubted value of the property, and particularly the magnificent block of Hainan; and all are thankful to Mr. Mody, at whose invitation they went, and who stays there a month or so. It is unanimously agreed that there is no end of first class coal for the market, which is being already worked on a total outlay of about half a million sterling (not much compared with the cost of the home coal mines), and with ease, the Société will pay well.

A long time to come. Cuttings were made some time ago, merely to prove the seam, and the coal was found to be plentiful and excellent. Blocks cut two years ago, and left out fully exposed to all kinds of weather, seem now to be still hard and of fine quality. Being at the farthest end of the Société's concession, there is really no need to work here; but negotiations are pending which, it is hoped, may result in the sale of this portion of the estate.

On Wednesday the party also went over to Giban, about 10 miles away, where a coal seam, of fair quality, is being worked by Messrs. Mary & Co. While there, a notorious brigand chief (or rather "pirate," to use the French term) came in with over 100 men, surrendered his arms and property, and offered his services in any capacity. "Beating the sword into a coal-shovel" is a new departure not mentioned in the Bible. On the same day a pirate who had not surrendered, but who was captured by the French, was executed at a place some 15 miles from Hongkong and Hainan. There is now no trouble at all with disorderly bands in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. A military station is at the top of the hill beyond Hainan, and another just above Hongkong—in fact, the collieries are protected on all sides; and the inhabitants are settling down to peaceful pursuits.

Having seen all that unprofessional onlookers could see in a few days, the visitors, accompanied by Mr. Warren, embarked once more on the *Avon* on Thursday last, leaving at 3 p.m. for Hongkong. The harbour of Hongkong, though fine and large, and deep enough, is not easy to enter or leave in the dark. It is almost entirely landlocked, and the sea for several miles outside is studded with small islands and rocks, of limestone—pretty little bits, in many cases, but nasty things to have bumping up against a ship. Capt. Rowin, however, had no difficulty in getting away, without damage, and got into Hongkong on Saturday night. All the passengers were immensely impressed with the undoubted value of the property, and particularly the magnificent block of Hainan; and all are thankful to Mr. Mody, at whose invitation they went, and who stays there a month or so. It is unanimously agreed that there is no end of first class coal for the market, which is being already worked on a total outlay of about half a million sterling (not much compared with the cost of the home coal mines), and with ease, the Société will pay well.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A good muster of fourteen members put in an appearance at the Kowloon Range on Saturday, of whom twelve competed for the Cup. After a long and hard day's shooting, the President achieved top score, and captured the handicap aggregate spoon with a total, including his handicap allowance, of 61. He would have won the short Range Cup also, but after the contest was over it was discovered that he had not formally entered, and as the Rules of the Association are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, the Cup passed, for the first time, to Mr. F. H. W. who had also put together 51 points. Mr. Watson took the next aggregate spoon with 59. Below are the scores:

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | Total |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| Mr. Col. J. J. J. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |

ANOTHER CHINESE OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI.

FOREIGN LADIES INSULTED AND STONED.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of June 8th says:—As we predicted some time ago when a gang of Chinese "braves" beat a Sikh policeman and a foreign gentleman in the Malao, it has now, it would appear, become absolutely unsafe for foreigners, especially ladies, to show themselves in the outlying roads of the Settlements, the following glaring outrage will serve to indicate. Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday evening two English ladies were driving along Bubbling Well road in an open carriage. Passing the Great Chinese Garden a villainous Chinese man rushed up to the side of the carriage, ground his teeth and spat at the occupants, and then when the carriage had passed on some distance, threw a large stone, which struck one of the ladies on the arm. Fortunately they were soon able to drive beyond the reach of further assault.

We understand that the occurrence has not yet been reported to the Police, but it is to be hoped an energetic search will be made for the scoundrel.

THE "CAMELOT" IN COLLISION.

From Singapore papers to hand it appears that the *Camelot*, a new steamer on her way out to the East, ran into the Straits coasting steamer *Diamond*, bound for Penang from Amoy, on the 1st inst. The *Diamond* had been anchored in the road, and was leaving for Penang, having just passed through the very narrow channel west of Singapore Harbour, where all the wharves and docks are. The *Camelot* at the same time was leaving one of the wharves, bound west, and had thus to pass across the harbour proper. At the entrance to the western channel the two vessels came into collision, the *Camelot* striking the *Diamond* amidships at right angles. The *Diamond* is a large vessel, and she gave ample warning, and the other did not. Nothing definite can be known until the holding of a Marine Court of Enquiry. Meanwhile both vessels will be in dock for probably a month. The *Camelot*, a steamer of 1800 tons, was consigned to Messrs. Dowdell and Carrill in Hongkong.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 8th. The Board of Trade returns for the month of April show that the imports into Great Britain for the month decreased to the extent of £4,000,000, while the exports show a decrease of £3,000,000.

May 20th. The leading bankers agree with Sir Graham Berry that the principal Australian stocks will regain their former value if the Colonies abstain from borrowing for some time, but otherwise they will again collapse. The matter, they say, is entirely in the hands of the colonies.

A bust of the late Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. Cyril D. Burton, the well-known cricketer, has committed suicide by shooting himself. George Lohmann, one of the cricketers who visited Australia with Lord Sheffield's English team of cricketers recently, in the course of an interview, yesterday, stated that in his opinion W. Bruce, the Victorian cricketer, was the best batsman in Australia. He also stated that a very large sum was receivable in the cricket played in Sydney and Melbourne.

A judicial inquiry has been instituted in Berlin in connection with the charge made against a Jewish firm of selling half-a-million useless rifles to the army authorities, and hoodwinking the inspectors.

May 15th. "General" Booth states that the funds for both the spiritual and social branches of the work of the Salvation Army are now exhausted.

Only £4,000 have been subscribed this year in aid of the "Darkest England" scheme, and the "General" appeals for help, as the work is now nearly at a standstill owing to want of funds. In consequence of the recent Anarchist outrages the Police Force in Paris has been increased by 1,700 men.

M. Loubet, the French Premier, intends to ask the Chamber of Deputies for a vote of 300,000 francs (£12,000) as an indemnity to the victims of the late dynamite outrages.

President Carnot has ordered the salaries of the Archbishops of Avignon and Nîmes to be stopped in consequence of the political attitude maintained by these prelates. News has been received that the natives of Raïra, one of the Society Islands, under the sovereignty of France, have revolted. Three French men-of-war have been despatched to suppress the rising.

Owing to the death of the Duke of Clarence the Queen has postponed the opening of the Imperial Institute till next year, but a portion of the building will be informally opened in June next for business and social purposes.

May 12th. Cholera is reported to be raging at Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and the Amir Abdurrahman is now encamped outside the city in order to escape the epidemic. A raft capsized on the river at Brody, a town in Austria near the Galician frontier, and sixty persons were drowned.

News has been received of the collapse of a skating rink at Buenos Ayres, which resulted in thirty persons being killed. Small quantities of dynamite cartridges are constantly being discovered at Lège, in Belgium.

A tramcar was destroyed by dynamite at Bunk-Pear (Hungary), but no lives were lost. It is understood that General Booth of the Salvation Army is in treaty with the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company, and the New Zealand Shipping Company with a view to conveying his overseas colonists to New Zealand instead of the Cape Colony as was first intended.

May 13th. It is reported that, in consequence of the continued dynamite outrages in Paris, a Vendetta Committee has been formed there to take summary vengeance on individual dynamiters. Lord Rosebery, in a speech in the Liberal party, declared that unless the Liberal party instituted experimental legislation in favour of the working classes they would find that they were divorced from the great mass of the people.

During a dispute over a game of billiards at a club in Paris a French Baron grossly insulted ex-King Milan, of Serbia, who thereupon sent a challenge to the Baron. The latter, however, apologized, and the duel consequently did not take place.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has officially protested against the proposed bill for the exclusion of Chinese from the United States, on the ground that it is a violation of treaty rights. It is reported that there is a movement on foot to induce all the Chinese in America to return to China, and this is causing some uneasiness.

The *Baptist*, one of the principal organs of the Baptist denomination, has abandoned its support of Home Rule for Ireland, being convinced, as it states, that the cause of the Irish people is better served by the support of the British Government.

Chloroform has been used by the police to express his views upon the anti-Home Rule amendment which has been signed by 1,000 Nonconformist ministers in Ireland. M. Loubet, the French Premier, has entrusted the users of dynamite in trade or industry, in view of the number of outrages now being committed, to be careful that none of the explosive is stolen, and he threatened with penalties any persons who may be convicted of carelessness in connection with the matter.

Two Europeans were struck down by the sun yesterday and one died of the intense heat during the middle of the day.

The report that Indian military officers will soon be allowed to draw their English pay if they like to do so, avoiding loss by exchange, is one that is revived periodically, and has no further foundation than the wish, may be, of military officers as well as civilians, however, if not of the Government, to have the opportunity of not exchanging themselves as regards losses by exchange, of bringing organized pressure to bear on Parliament to take a step which would at any rate help them to do so.

COLOMBO, May 19th. The *Umballa* to-day, from Mauritius, reports a cyclone at Port Louis on the twenty-ninth ultimo. Ten ships are reported to have run ashore. Eight thousand people were killed and sixteen thousand are in hospital. Two-thirds of the town is said to have been destroyed, a fire having broken out in a three-storey block, which has burnt down. Government is feeding thousands of the homeless for a month; and the streets are rendered dangerous by night marauders.

ALLAHABAD, May 19th. The Home authorities have approved of a proposition in view of the warrant and non-commissioned officers, to be sent to England for discharge or transfer to the Reserve being made with effect from the 1st of the month. No change is to be made in the present procedure as regards warrant and non-commissioned officers sent home as invalids.

COLOMBO, May 20th. Archbishop Newth, formerly Bishop of Bombay for twenty years, gives a thrilling account of his experiences during the cyclone at Port Louis. His Lordship himself was slightly hurt and his Palace severely damaged. His church has been levelled to the ground, and there is scarcely an uninjured house in Port Louis, and estimates over seven thousand deaths and fifteen thousand injured. The surgeons had no time to administer chloroform and were operating without it; the suffering was terrible. The soldiers were burying the dead in gunny bags. Half the sugar cane crop is destroyed, and the Mauritius Government has granted six hundred thousand pounds to assist the planters. Help is wanted urgently.

LONDON, May 20th. During the debate on the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill, Mr. Sexton brought forward a motion for its rejection, and described it as an audacious partisan measure. The Radicals support Mr. Sexton. Mr. Conyngham writes denying that he intends resigning at the end of the present session, and characterizes the statements as a base lie.

NEW YORK, May 20th. Immense floods have taken place in Missouri and the Mississippi valleys; the crops have been ruined and many people drowned.

BOMBAY, May 20th. The turret-ship *Abdulla*, yesterday, was taken out to sea seven miles beyond the Fringe light by an officer and men of the *Maratha*, for the purpose of testing the new eight-inch gun and turret, with which it is armed. The turret was raised on a P. block, and guns "Koe," and a fired with full depression, and full elevation, full charges of powder being used. The gun in the turret was then trained and fired in a similar way. When the smoke cleared away, it was found that the turret-ship *Abdulla* was completely wrecked, and the guns, panels and roof lay in ruins by concussion. The turret room was wrecked. All the guns were fired together with full depression, so the effect seemed small compared with previous discharges. The vessel was remarkably steady, the roll on the discharge of the volley being singularly slight. The electric firing gear and search light were subsequently tested.

LONDON, May 22nd. Mr. Morley, speaking at Huddersfield yesterday, said that the elections were certain to begin the first week in July. He bitterly attacked Lord Salisbury for preaching peevish tariff doctrines which, he said, would be disastrous to the country. His Lordship's utterances in regard to Ulster he described as an act of political incendiarism.

NEW YORK, May 22nd. The damage done by floods in St. Louis and the adjacent country, bordering the Mississippi amounts to eleven million dollars. Fifteen hundred square miles of country have been submerged.

The Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on the Khedive. The Times publishes a despatch from Lagos stating that a severe engagement has taken place between the force under Colonel Scott and the Jebusi army, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of four hundred killed, in addition to captured arms and property. The British lost several men killed, whilst Captain Owen, Captain Hardinge, Lieutenant Laurie, and thirty men were wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 23rd. A strong movement is on foot to induce Mr. Blaine to stand for President at the forthcoming election, and it is believed, if he did so, that his election would be certain; otherwise Mr. Harrison's election is regarded as sure. President Cleveland is the Democratic favourite.

WASHINGTON, May 24th. The Durham miners, after agreeing to a ten per cent reduction of wages, have refused the masters' terms for a reduction of thirteen and a half per cent, and have resolved to continue on strike, holding the masters responsible.

ROME, May 25th. In the Italian Parliament to-day S. Giolitti read the programme of the cabinet, which is based on retrenchment and reform in every branch of Government. The ordinary military expenses are to be reduced to two hundred and fifty million francs. The Chamber is markedly hostile to the new programme, and a fresh crisis is considered imminent.

May 26th. The Italian Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of nine. The situation nevertheless remains doubtful. The Senate, by a majority of eight, have agreed to discuss Mr. Stewart's Free Gold and Silver Bill.

LONDON, May 26th. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Stansfeld's Bill to facilitate the registration of elections was read a second time. The Government recognized the necessity of reform in the matter, and were willing to take the sense of the House thereon.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Butt. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Lowther, replying to a question, said that the Government were not desirous of interfering with the able financial advisers in Egypt, in favour of the conversion of the Domain Loan.

In the House of Commons last night, the India Councils Bill was read a third time without the introduction of any amendments.

THE PAHANG RISING.

The *Straits Times* of the 3rd instant says:—The Colonial Government learns that six hundred of the Sultan's men were despatched on the 26th May to scour the country between Semantan and Lipis. They were in three parties, one going towards Raub, one to Budong and the other to Chikla. They will probably arrive at Lipis and return to Temloh down the Pahang River. They have destroyed several small camps of the rebels and one large one, which was described as the headquarters of the *Orang Kayah*. A severe epidemic of influenza has been raging in Pahang. The Sultan reached Kuala Semantan on the 27th May and will go up-stream again on the return of the men above-mentioned, if they have been unsuccessful in capturing the *Orang Kayah*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chempoo, 31st June, 1892. We have had the U.S.S. *Marion* in here for some time to recuperate the health of everybody on board a little, after all the bother, worry, turmoil and excitement of Yokohama; she is to leave to-day for Chemo, and to proceed thence to Tokyo, to take the *Pales* to Shanghai, where this famous clipper will be handed over to the community, as the nucleus of a Municipal Police, to assist in protection against the *Yokohama*. But why not rather call her for what she will fetch as old iron, in Tokyo, than expend any money on her, by her towage to your port? The U.S.S. *Albatross* is also expected here shortly from Japan. Our new Commissioner, Mr. F. A. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, arrived here on the 28th May, per *Yokohama*; there is a rumour that his office will be amalgamated with the head office in Seoul, which would be tantamount to the disappearance of the *Yokohama* and the *Chempoo* from the *Yokohama* and the *Chempoo* would be one and the same person, consequently the Fusan and Wonsan Customs would have to report to Chempoo in future, instead of addressing themselves to Seoul as heretofore. The plan is feasible, and would be more simple and economical than the present system, besides removing any Customs jealousy in the capital from the temptation of dabbling in politics, and in the ex-Minister's judgment, unless he is a man of sufficient calibre to bestow their full attention on their own business, instead of meddling with other political intrigues. I am not sufficiently behind the scenes, and cannot vouchsafe for this plan, and merely give it to you for what it may be worth. We have been amused here by the railway concession myth, which appeared in the Japanese press, relating to Korea, which seeks to show the mediation of the Japanese press, so that they gradually cease to be looked at even as caricatures. With regard to loans there are able and willing people on the spot, capable of negotiating them, with any amount of capital to back them up, it is utterly impossible for outsiders to attempt to step in, in that line. If the Government will grant mining concessions as security, any amount of Foreign capital can be commanded; but the greedy mandarin, interested in robbing the mines, no matter how prevent any such scheme, no matter how much the country would benefit by it. However, as long as they can prevent it they will never allow the public interest to interfere with their own private, pernicious "pligins." And again the Chinese will not allow the Customs revenue to be hypothecated for a loan, on account of the couple of hundred thousand taels which the Korean Government owe to the China Merchants' Company, although from the very same source of revenue this loan could have been refunded long ago; but, "childlike and bland" the Chinese would rather see the money squandered away in new palaces, clock towers, electric lights, and other Royal playthings in Seoul, than take their money back, because this very loan constitutes one of their most powerful political holds and weapons in the country. Mr. A. Guerin, late Secretary of the French Legation in Seoul, a very active and amiable gentleman who endeared himself to everybody here and in the capital, leaves per next *Gekai Maru* to join the Tientsin Consulate on promotion. The Japanese, who are going to run the mint, have persuaded the officials and the king that Chempoo would be a more suitable place for that establishment than the capital, and consequently a commission of high mandarins was sent to the mint, just at the back of the Foreign settlement, on the extensive grounds of one of our largest land owners, Mr. A. B. Stripling. The site is splendid and healthy, and if the bargain should become perfect, it would enhance the value of the surrounding property immensely. Business is rather dull just now, but then it is one of our slack seasons, for which our terribly debased cash coin is largely to blame; on the whole, we are as well as usual, steadily as our Customs returns best show. At half past twelve yesterday, one of the most destructive fires broke out here that ever have been experienced in the Japanese settlement; almost as soon as the fire bell was sounded in the Japanese Consular compound, the firemen were on the scene of the conflagration, which had broken out in a Japanese rice hulling shed. Unfortunately, it was low water at the time, and consequently, owing to the far extended mud-flats in front of the settlement, the sea water procurable was lost way off, and the fire continued to rage with a fury, and the firemen, and a great part of the settlement was only saved from fire by the nearest houses being pulled down. The fire was also greatly checked by five fire-proof Japanese warehouses close by, one of them being right in the midst of the block of burning shanties. Six dwelling houses and four godowns were totally destroyed by flames, and a considerable amount of property is thus lost, the full amount not being yet known. At four o'clock the fire was got under, but the loss of burning houses and rice stacks amounted to give considerable trouble until long after, when, happily, it began to rain, which helped the firemen, and did the rest of our local Miho-cho's work. It is raining still, while I am penning these lines. Politically nothing fresh in that respect the Koreans are children, without any back-bone; led by the nose one day by the Japanese, another day by the Chinese, and somebody else next time. Everything is quiet. Our Korean Model Settlement is now surrounded by the full summer verdure, and a canopy of beautiful flowers; building operations are being carried on briskly, and the price of land continues to rise. The agitation for opening more ports has still been unsuccessful so far, and the blame is laid at the door of the jealous Chinese dog-in-the-manger policy.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

step in, in that line. If the Government will grant mining concessions as security, any amount of Foreign capital can be commanded; but the greedy mandarin, interested in robbing the mines, no matter how prevent any such scheme, no matter how much the country would benefit by it. However, as long as they can prevent it they will never allow the public interest to interfere with their own private, pernicious "pligins." And again the Chinese will not allow the Customs revenue to be hypothecated for a loan, on account of the couple of hundred thousand taels which the Korean Government owe to the China Merchants' Company, although from the very same source of revenue this loan could have been refunded long ago; but, "childlike and bland" the Chinese would rather see the money squandered away in new palaces, clock towers, electric lights, and other Royal playthings in Seoul, than take their money back, because this very loan constitutes one of their most powerful political holds and weapons in the country. Mr. A. Guerin, late Secretary of the French Legation in Seoul, a very active and amiable gentleman who endeared himself to everybody here and in the capital, leaves per next *Gekai Maru* to join the Tientsin Consulate on promotion. The Japanese, who are going to run the mint, have persuaded the officials and the king that Chempoo would be a more suitable place for that establishment than the capital, and consequently a commission of high mandarins was sent to the mint, just at the back of the Foreign settlement, on the extensive grounds of one of our largest land owners, Mr. A. B. Stripling. The site is splendid and healthy, and if the bargain should become perfect, it would enhance the value of the surrounding property immensely. Business is rather dull just now, but then it is one of our slack seasons, for which our terribly debased cash coin is largely to blame; on the whole, we are as well as usual, steadily as our Customs returns best show. At half past twelve yesterday, one of the most destructive fires broke out here that ever have been experienced in the Japanese settlement; almost as soon as the fire bell was sounded in the Japanese Consular compound, the firemen were on the scene of the conflagration, which had broken out in a Japanese rice hulling shed. Unfortunately, it was low water at the time, and consequently, owing to the far extended mud-flats in front of the settlement, the sea water procurable was lost way off, and the fire continued to rage with a fury, and the firemen, and a great part of the settlement was only saved from fire by the nearest houses being pulled down. The fire was also greatly checked by five fire-proof Japanese warehouses close by, one of them being right in the midst of the block of burning shanties. Six dwelling houses and four godowns were totally destroyed by flames, and a considerable amount of property is thus lost, the full amount not being yet known. At four o'clock the fire was got under, but the loss of burning houses and rice stacks amounted to give considerable trouble until long after, when, happily, it began to rain, which helped the firemen, and did the rest of our local Miho-cho's work. It is raining still, while I am penning these lines. Politically nothing fresh in that respect the Koreans are children, without any back-bone; led by the nose one day by the Japanese, another day by the Chinese, and somebody else next time. Everything is quiet. Our Korean Model Settlement is now surrounded by the full summer verdure, and a canopy of beautiful flowers; building operations are being carried on briskly, and the price of land continues to rise. The agitation for opening more ports has still been unsuccessful so far, and the blame is laid at the door of the jealous Chinese dog-in-the-manger policy.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

step in, in that line. If the Government will grant mining concessions as security, any amount of Foreign capital can be commanded; but the greedy mandarin, interested in robbing the mines, no matter how prevent any such scheme, no matter how much the country would benefit by it. However, as long as they can prevent it they will never allow the public interest to interfere with their own private, pernicious "pligins." And again the Chinese will not allow the Customs revenue to be hypothecated for a loan, on account of the couple of hundred thousand taels which the Korean Government owe to the China Merchants' Company, although from the very same source of revenue this loan could have been refunded long ago; but, "childlike and bland" the Chinese would rather see the money squandered away in new palaces, clock towers, electric lights, and other Royal playthings in Seoul, than take their money back, because this very loan constitutes one of their most powerful political holds and weapons in the country. Mr. A. Guerin, late Secretary of the French Legation in Seoul, a very active and amiable gentleman who endeared himself to everybody here and in the capital, leaves per next *Gekai Maru* to join the Tientsin Consulate on promotion. The Japanese, who are going to run the mint, have persuaded the officials and the king that Chempoo would be a more suitable place for that establishment than the capital, and consequently a commission of high mandarins was sent to the mint, just at the back of the Foreign settlement, on the extensive grounds of one of our largest land owners, Mr. A. B. Stripling. The site is splendid and healthy, and if the bargain should become perfect, it would enhance the value of the surrounding property immensely. Business is rather dull just now, but then it is one of our slack seasons, for which our terribly debased cash coin is largely to blame; on the whole, we are as well as usual, steadily as our Customs returns best show. At half past twelve yesterday, one of the most destructive fires broke out here that ever have been experienced in the Japanese settlement; almost as soon as the fire bell was sounded in the Japanese Consular compound, the firemen were on the scene of the conflagration, which had broken out in a Japanese rice hulling shed. Unfortunately, it was low water at the time, and

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,550 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated, Redecorated, and Refurnished. A New and Handsome BAR has been opened on the "Basement," while a new BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM have been erected on the main floor.

CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served at any hour.

For full Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to "VICTORIA HOTEL."

DORAJEE & HING-KEE, Lessees.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1892. [450]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. R. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style, on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [450]

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

8.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

10.—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.

11.—Aberdeen Paper Mills.

24.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.

25.—Aberdeen Dock.

26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.

40.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya East.

18.—Butterfield and Swire.

36.—Do.

59.—Bay View Hotel.

65.—Blackhead & Co., Magazine Gap.

66.—Do.

67.—Canille, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.

15.—Central Police Station.

22.—"China Mail."

42.—Canadian Pacific Railway & S.S. Co.

71.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.

72.—Do.

12.—"Daily Press."

17.—Douglas Lapsack & Co.

41.—Dodwell, Carrill & Co.

60.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.

14.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

14.—Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.

31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

44.—Government House.

46.—Gas Company, Ltd., West Point.

47.—Do.

48.—Government Civil Hospital.

1.—"Hongkong Telegraph."

(Hartigan, Dr. J., Queen's Road.

2.—Cantile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.

3.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.

13.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

15.—Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

20.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.

32.—Holliday, Chas., Residence.

38.—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.

58.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

45.—Hongkong Rope Factory.

67.—Hughes, E. J., Residence.

77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.

81.—H. & Co., Praya Central.

82.—Ho Tung, Bonham Strand.

21.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kerosene Godown.

23.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Praya Central.

30.—Joseph, M. H., Residence.

43.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.

50.—Imports and Exports Office.

53.—Judd, W., Residence.

62.—Kennedy, J.

63.—Do.

64.—Lapraik, J. D., Stewart Terrace.

6.—Manager, Telephone Exchange.

35.—Mount Austin Hotel.

39.—Mackintosh, E., Residence.

54.—MacKenzie, Frickel & Co.

5.—Nam Wo & Co., Wing Lok Street.

34.—Peak Hospital.

29.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.

19.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

36a.—Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery.

24.—Ray, E. C., Residence.

51.—Ray, E. C., Office, Pedder's Street.

7.—Scott, H. J., Residence.

37.—Scottish Oriental S.S. Co., Ltd.

49.—Shewan & Co., Praya Central.

52.—Sailors' Home.

61.—Sneyers & Co., Queen's Road.

62.—Sneyers, Geo. R., "Green Mount."

56.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.

16.—Watson, A. S. & Co., Ltd.

57.—Watson, W. H., Residence.

65.—Woo, Kuo & Co., Bonham Strand.

58.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.

The Exchange is open day and night.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [1182]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCHES AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 44, Queen's Road Central. [460]

Intimations.

WASHING! WASHING! WASHING!

S Z YIK,

WASHERMAN,
(SITUATED AT NO. 1, NEW PUBLIC LAUNDRY)
No. 1, Kennedy Road, Wanchai Gap,
HONGKONG.

Promptitude and Cleanliness Guaranteed.

Orders can be sent to Mr. LAM ALING,
"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1892. [544]

NOTICE.

JRYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JRYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special Terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1892. [6]

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1892. [833]

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.),
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1891. [294]

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIAL SELECTED
EXTRA PRIME PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.

Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS,
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of
Hemmoor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
REASONABLE PRICES:
ALL KINDS OF COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux et fils finest old BRANDY
COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. &
Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
FOR THE
TULE LIFE PRESERVER
AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the
LEUDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Broolin
Lemon

Acknowledged by the scientific world as the
MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT
DEODORISER AND GERMICIDE.

Is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used
by everybody without the slightest apprehension
of danger.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1892. [1112]

Ten Pounds
IN
Two Weeks
Think of it!

As a Fish Producer there can be
no question but that

SCOTT'S
EMULSION

OF Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a
pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,
BOROUGH, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, &
COLDS, & ALL FORMS OF WASTING
DISEASES. As palatable as MILK, and
three times as efficacious as plain OIL.

Be sure you get the genuine as there
are poor imitations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47 FALKLAND ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED),
Hongkong, 20th December, 1891.

Washing! Washing! Washing!

S Z YIK,

WASHERMAN,
(SITUATED AT NO. 1, NEW PUBLIC LAUNDRY)
No. 1, Kennedy Road, Wanchai Gap,
HONGKONG.

Promptitude and Cleanliness Guaranteed.

Orders can be sent to Mr. LAM ALING,
"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1892. [544]

NOTICE.

JRYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS

COMPANY, LIMITED.

JRYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR

ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been

appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of

these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are

prepared to supply quantities to suit

purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra

Special Terms for Shipping and large

Orders.

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief

Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,

London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1892. [6]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE,

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1892. [833]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly

assistant to Dr. ROGERS),

HAS REMOVED

TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.),

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1891. [294]

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

and PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS, &

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially

manufactured for coating the inside of

STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIAL SELECTED

EXTRA PRIME PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.

Also

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED

HAMS AND BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS,

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of

Hemmoor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT

REASONABLE PRICES:

ALL KINDS OF COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux et fils finest old BRANDY

COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. &

Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

FOR THE

TULE LIFE PRESERVER

AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the

LEUDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Broolin

Lemon

Acknowledged by the scientific world as the

MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT

DEODORISER AND GERMICIDE.

Is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used

by everybody without the slightest apprehension

of danger.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1892. [1112]

Ten Pounds